

T. R. JONES & Co., received yesterday: Silver and lead ore, \$1,314.65.

THE EARLY arrival of the eastern mail causes much satisfaction among our merchants.

Doc FAUST says he's glad of it. Next time the Ogden people will put up a Democrat.

WELLS FARGO Co.'s shipments yesterday were: base bullion, \$3,100; fine bars, \$20,184.

Mrs. POWERS, wife of Judge Powers, is rapidly improving and is now considered past danger.

TWO HUNDRED copies of Stephens' school book have arrived and are for sale at Ogden & Seelgrove's.

SPENCER & KIMBALL's felt slipper run is on the increase from day to day. Ladies are the biggest purchasers.

SCHOOL TEACHERS, have your schools supplied with Stephens' school and primary songster, and let the children sing.

McCORMICK & Co.'s shipments yesterday were: Hammer blunts, \$1,850; silver and lead ore, \$3,700. Total, \$5,550.

JOSEPH BURROW, who is afflicted with lockjaw, is improving some, and there are hopes now entertained for his recovery.

A. W. CANNON has been set apart as first counselor to Bishop Watson, of the Nineteenth Ward, in place of Henry Arnold, deceased.

THE ANNUAL TRUSTEES COMPANY will shortly incorporate, preparatory to a large increase in business. The capital stock will be placed at \$25,000.

THE MUNICIPAL election at Ogden yesterday created no little excitement in this city, where news from the front was eagerly sought for and discussed.

THE ROSS named in the Police Court again, to-day, is not Mr. Ross, the drugist, though the name is the same. The drugist does not believe in that sort of thing.

GRANT BROTHERS' COMPANY has commenced suit in the Third District Court against J. A. Kennedy to recover the sum of \$423.25, alleged to be due for buggy hire, etc.

ROSS McMANAMY came down from the Penitentiary yesterday to consult with his attorneys. It is understood that the defense will be conducted by Dickson and Powers.

THE FIRE alarm last night was caused by a blaze at the residence of D. A. Shiley on Second South Street. A bucket brigade was formed and the fire was out before the firemen arrived.

THE ARTICLES of incorporation of the Chamber of Commerce were filed with Secretary Hall yesterday. They were filed with the clerk of the Third District Court two years ago, but had never before been filed in the Secretary's office.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as reported from the Signal Service office: At 6 a.m.: Salt Lake City, 24; Helena, 34; Fort Custer, 35; Fort Washakie, 22; Rawlins, 22. At 11 a.m.: Salt Lake City, 31; Ogden, 34; Stockton, 20; Bingham, 34; Park City, 39; Provo, 26; Alta, 29.

THE TIME for submitting propositions for the site for the Chamber of Commerce building expired yesterday and there was but one bid in. However, as there will be no meeting of the directors until Thursday night, propositions received before that time will be considered. At least two more offers of land will be in before Thursday.

YESTERDAY was the time set for Referee Harkness to report his findings in the Dyer examination to the Supreme Court and according to appointment District Attorney Hobson, of Colorado, was on hand. As the examination is not finished a postponement is necessitated and Mr. Hobson will probably be obliged to make another trip to Salt Lake.

A LITTLE house owned by Joseph F. Smith, and rented by an old Danish woman, on Second West Street north, was burned to the ground yesterday. The tenant had been away from home and upon her return found the house in flames. The fire department turned out, but owing to the long distance it took to get there, it was too late to do any good; the house was completely destroyed. The loss is about \$180.

THE MOUNTAIN of pavement on the north side of South Temple Street, from Main eastward to H Street, is progressing. I seem to think that while the frost is getting out of the ground, the legal procedure necessary is being carried out, so that when "in the spring the young man's fancy gently turns to thoughts of love," he may have a brand new promenade to ramble on with his beautiful girl. The notice of the completion of assessment appears elsewhere in this issue.

A SESSION of the Supreme Court was announced for yesterday afternoon, but as there was no quorum present and as Judge Henderson was expected to arrive from Ogden on the 5 o'clock train, an adjournment was taken to 7 o'clock last evening. The train was over two hours late and when it did arrive Judge Henderson was not aboard. After waiting until 8 o'clock Justice Sandifer and Borman appeared and announced that owing to the absence of their brother justices another adjournment would be taken to this morning at 10 o'clock.

A YOUNG man from Mississippi, who lost his hearing at 17 years of age, has just been admitted to the oral class of the deaf mute department of the university. He can talk fluently, but having never learned the art of "hearing with the eyes," which was a mystery to him, he joined the class in order to make it easier to communicate with the hearing people. He works for Mr. Kinney, at North Salt Lake, and attends the class an hour a day. This combined method, or rather the American system, as it is called, is well adapted to the wants of all deaf mutes of whatever degree of intelligence and capability. The education of this class in Utah is steadily progressing.

DELICIOUS Warm Beverages. A delicious variety of the thirty-five different kinds of delicious, old and new, first-class wines, beers, and ales, and other beverages, are served at the Hotel. Family and single orders, promptly filled. J. K. & MURPHY, Proprietors.

## A SLIGHT FLARE-UP.

Baskin's Eagerness is Repressed by Powers.

"WOULDN'T HAVE 'EM AT ALL."

Mr. Williams Once More on the Rack—Church Sheep as Tithing—Their Value Nil.

There was some little delay in opening the examiner's court yesterday morning, and no little surprise when Mr. Baskin appeared in the seat usually occupied by Judge Marshall, while the latter and Mr. Critchlow retired to the rear. The respondents put on a couple of witnesses and then Mr. Baskin recalled P. L. Williams, who occupied the stand for three hours or more. The first witness called by the respondents was

A. B. KENDALL.

Have resided in Utah about thirty years; was a resident of Nephi in 1876; am a sheep owner, and have been for nine years; have some on shares at present; am familiar with the wool and sheep market; in September and October last year the outlook was anything but bright; sheep and wool were almost as cheap as the market; in August last I bought good average sheep at \$1.25 and \$1.50; saw 700 or 800 head of church sheep at Centerville, with a view of leasing them; as a whole, they were below the average; they were not as good as I had bought; I offered a rental of 1 per cent. on the money value of the sheep at that time, and kept the old stock good; I made that proposition to the receiver, but he said he thought he could do better; a fair cash rental for 25,000 sheep in August last, such as were held by the receiver and under the same circumstances would be about 12 per cent. per year, valuing the muttons at \$1.50 per head. To Marshall—I own about 1,700 heads now; I am getting twelve lambs to the hundred and two pounds of wool; the old stock being kept good; I know the property called the tithing house property at Nephi; there is a brick building and barns for storing hay; I should say the value of the property in 1888 would be from \$1,400 to \$2,000—at least \$1,500.

To Williams—I do not know who holds the deed to the property; it has been used for tithing purposes for twenty years or more.

M. E. PARSONS.

recalled by Critchlow—The average cash value of twelve lambs and two pounds of wool is from 45 cents to fifty cents. The value of ten lambs would be the value of ten sheep at the end of the year.

P. L. WILLIAMS.

recalled by Baskin—Receiver was appointed November 7th, 1887; he employed me very soon after; Mr. Peters was employed afterwards; he appeared as counsel, however, at a very early date; the receiver was ordered to at once take possession and reduce to his possession, all the church property; that was his chief function; I understood that a few days before the passage of the Edmunds-Tucker law, a great deal of the personal church property had been transferred to certain stakes; other property was discovered afterwards; that it had been the property of the church was beyond all question; Mr. Peters had the same view as the receiver and I—that the property had been so transferred in order to cover it up; the first matter that we gave application to was the gaining of books of record, the tithing house, Temple Block, etc.; years before I knew of certain properties that had been held by the church; and I made inquiries quietly because I did not want the county recorder to know just what I was doing; Mr. Peters was in harmony with me in that regard; the writ of assistance was a proceeding in the original case, and was against Winder, Preston, Burton and probably some others; some of the parties who were parties defendant in the main case; it was to obtain visible property, personal property around the tithing house, and some cattle at the church farm; they denied that the cattle belonged to the church, but we subsequently got hold of them; the petition for the writ of assistance was the petition of the receiver; I did not take any steps to have the stake associations parties in the original suit; the idea never occurred to me, but it was suggested to me last summer; I believe they could have been made parties before the compromise was made. Mr. Woolcott and others were in the field searching for church property; he took charge of the church farm, if at all, away long in the summer; I do not know when he first made a report as to what had been accomplished; I think he first went out in April, when he went to San Juan and Emery Counties; he was also in Wasatch and Summit Counties, sometime in April or May; I would not be certain; he was out in pursuit of such property as we heard of in various ways; I understood that he also went into Utah, Cache, and other counties; he gathered information that certain property existed supposed to belong to the church; his instructions were to get any and all evidence that he could; the reports made were indicative of the difficulties surrounding the getting at it; besides Woolcott, I am not able to state whether anybody went out from this city or not; I never obtained any information that I thought was sufficient, prior to the reply, to enter a suit for the recovery of the property; the object of the receiver was to get all the property that belonged to the church or was held in trust for the church; I thought it was the duty of the receiver to take possession of all property whether it was subject to escheat or not; he took possession of the Temple Block on my suggestion, and exacted only a nominal lease; I attended the examinations before Commissioner; the burden in that proceeding was upon the government; it devolved upon them to show us all the property held by the church; I think Mr. Peters had it in contemplation to send for witnesses from various quarters; I do not know why he did not send for them; I think he did better ask Peters that question; I never requested him to bring any particular witnesses; I never suggested to Peters that witnesses should be brought from Provo,

Logan and other places; the reason why further search was not made was because we felt that we had reached the result of the litigation to the satisfaction of us and those above us; the investigations we made no doubt influenced the offer to compromise; when the receiver attained the result sought for he suspended of course.

Mr. Baskin was very eager in his pursuit of Mr. Williams, and frequently interrupted him as he was answering one question by propounding another. This brought Judge Powers to his feet, who insisted that the witness should be allowed to answer the questions in his own way, and remarked further, that "up to this morning everything had gone on smoothly. I insist upon gentlemanly and courteous treatment and propose to have it."

Mr. Baskin disclaimed any idea of ungentlemanly or uncourteous treatment.

This little scene was repeated twice or three times during the morning, and there was no little bad blood apparent.

Continuing, Mr. Williams said: It was my duty as attorney for the receiver to assist in collecting all the property of the church; I have stated all that I did in reference to the searching of titles; the suits I contemplated bringing in which complaints were not filed were quite numerous and intricate; in the Church Farm case, for instance, it could not have been recovered by one suit; all the property that we contemplated bringing suits for was delivered—or nearly so; I abandoned the idea of bringing suits for property when that property was surrendered; there are other suits that we propose bringing just as soon as it is possible to do so; there were a great many reasons why we did not take immediate steps to recover and tie up the personal property; it is an easy matter to suggest, but considerably harder to carry them out; the property was held by people who would not give us a particle of information to save our souls from purgatory—and not knowing that, to have attempted to sue the church corporations would have been the poorest policy anybody could have pursued; it would merely have been giving those who did hold the property a warning that if they did not desire us to take it they had better move it away and secrete it. The first time I became acquainted with the efforts for a compromise was in May; I think it was about that time that it seemed to dawn upon the defendants that they had some property; we had testimony that seemed to indicate that they owned certain properties; their proposition was to surrender certain property—we demanded all they had; the outside properties are yet to be a subject of litigation; it was understood that the defendants had turned in all their property—it was accepted as so much property, not as all of it. I do not know whether it was understood that there were to be further trials by which personal and real property might be recovered; I never saw any of the high officers of the church present at the negotiations; I was in court when the decree was finally made; the question of the surrender, so as to admit of a decree was between the government and the defendants in the case; there was no compromise made by the receiver; there was an agreement to surrender certain property to the receiver; there was an agreement to turn over \$75,000 all the property embraced in the schedule, which was valued at \$288,000; the question was as to whether the receiver had a right to make such a compromise; it was clear that we would realize a great deal more by assenting to the agreement than by pursuing it to the last; it was his duty to do the best he could to take the most he could get instead of the least; I am certain that had litigation been carried on to recover it, we would not have recovered a tenth, and the same thing would have been used, I think; there is no doubt about it; I do not remember that the compromise in reference to the personal property is mentioned in the decree; I think the facts are mentioned; the decree expressly continues the receivership.

BASKIN—Now, if it was the intention to pursue other property than that mentioned in the decree, why was not a clause inserted to that effect?

POWERS—I thought the section was not competent.

Marshall called the attention of the court to the fact that witness had already testified to similar questions, and that he had been consulted about it.

BASKIN—Doesn't this examination go to the compensation of the counsel in the case?

POWERS—Yes.

WILLIAMS—I take it that even you (Baskin) would not say that my charges were unconscionable. If I were to put you on the stand now you would swear to that. I think all you want, Mr. Baskin, is found in the decree, but not in the shape you want it. There is no doubt but that it was distinctly understood that the receiver would pursue property not mentioned in the decree. That was most distinctly understood by both parties. I construe the decree to mean that; it does not mean that I did not think it was necessary for the receiver to go into court and ask if he should take property that was offered him. I do not think it was as necessary in the personal property as in the real estate. I think this matter is contained in the receiver's reports which have been presented to the court. While I was in Cache Valley I did not find a tract of eighty acres of land, deeded by Art D. Young to John Taylor, as trustee-in-trust; if you know anything of that kind we would like to know it; (taking the deed) I did not strike the deed. (The deed was introduced in evidence. It was given in 1879 by Art D. Young, conveying 80 42-100 acres near Logan to John Taylor, trustee-in-trust of the church). Mr. Williams said—We got the schedule of personal property in April, 1888; brought ten suits in the district courts by the receiver; some of these are still pending; some have been by consent against the government, by the compromise; we got a consideration in seven suits; three are still pending because the church protested they did not own the property involved; the real property cannot be escheated as there is no provision in law for that; the main case is still pending in this case; if we were to discover property we would not sue the church, as the corporation is defendant, but would sue the possessor.

Mr. BASKIN—But the church could not be prosecuted.

Mr. WILLIAMS—I refer you to the Attorney-General of the United States.

Mr. BASKIN—What is your understanding?

Mr. WILLIAMS—No matter what my understanding is. It is not my business, but that of counsel for the main parties.

Mr. BASKIN—What about the 30,000 sheep?

Mr. WILLIAMS—The books showed 31,158 sheep; we did not have proof enough to collect 158, so we took 30,000 as clear gain.

JUDGE POWERS—I object to this; it has all been gone into before.

Judge Harkness said it had been shown that 30,000 was 5,990 more than the church had.

Mr. BASKIN—You relied on their statement?

Mr. WILLIAMS—Yes, sir; but we reserved the right to pursue more if we could find them. As to the \$75,000, the defendants insisted that there was only \$40,000 left; the government wanted \$100,000 and \$75,000 was finally settled on; the defendants made no specific statement of property except 1,400 head of cattle, some horses, etc.; they proposed to turn over all of the property remaining, and make the balance in cash; we were to receive the cattle as inventoried, but we found that they were not worth as much as they were inventoried; we refused to take the cattle because we found some of the best had been culled.

BASKIN—They violated their contract, didn't they?

WILLIAMS—We thought so, and on that account refused to take the cattle instead.

BASKIN—That is all.

Powers called the attention of the court to the fact that Mr. Williams had never been cross-examined as to his previous testimony, and asked that cross-examination on both cases be deferred. This was allowed, and the respondents took an inning, introducing

ALEX. TOPONCE.

I have lived here twenty-nine years, and am acquainted with the sheep business, having been dealing in wool and sheep for six years or more past; I was employed to gather church sheep by the receiver; we gathered between 12,000 and 14,000 head; the sheep were of an inferior quality, generally; a couple of herds were of a medium quality; only the balance were of an inferior grade, worth from \$1.35 to \$1.40; they were principally old ewes and young lambs; there was not one buck in the 14,000; the rental value was little; I offered 15 cents per head for them, and thought that was enough; to take such a herd, one would need to spend at least \$10,000 for an outfit; it would cost no more to prepare an outfit for three years than for one year; the sheep and wool market was depressed in the fall of 1888; I think 15 cents per head was a fair rental value; I believe that is all a man could afford to pay.

To Critchlow—I turned over one herd to Pickard in October. Never saw the Armstrong sheep and do not know what quantity they were. We had no means of identifying the church sheep; we had orders on each party for so many, and each man rounded up his sheep, tied up the number, and said, "These are the church sheep."

CRITCHLOW—Then you thought they were imposing upon you?

TOPONCE—No, I expected that when we first went out, and told Dyer so. When the sheep were counted out for us, we could either take them or leave them alone. I did refuse to take some that were singled out and got better.

CRITCHLOW—Do you mean to say that a man could afford to pay no more than 15 cents a head?

TOPONCE—Well, he might if he wanted sheep worse than I do, that's all. Pickard is not going to make as much out of them as you think he is. I do not know of any reason why they should not have been sublet from Dyer as from Pickard.

POWERS—Pickard had to give bonds, didn't he?

TOPONCE—Yes, I would have leased them before Pickard did, but I would not give the bonds that the receiver required.

Powers at this time asked now much longer time the counsel on the other side would require, what witnesses they expected to bring forward, and on what points they would testify.

Marshall replied that they had Pickard and Richards.

BASKIN—I strongly desire to examine Mr. Pickard, I deem him a most important witness in this case.

POWERS—I understand you want to examine Mr. Peters further. He is here.

It being understood that Peters' examination would probably be quite lengthy, it went over until this morning when he will take the stand and submit to the insertion of Baskin's little gimlet.

Baskin armed himself with the sheep schedules and gracefully withdrew. Powers called.

J. H. CHRISTIANSEN;

live at Gunnison, Sanpete County; am a sheep raiser. The sheep turned in for tithing were usually scrubby, gummy and inferior; a leave for three years was much more valuable in proportion than one for one year. I have sold such sheep as I have seen turned out for tithing at 75c. per head; I would not have them on lease for nothing; I think 25c. per head for such sheep as are necessary for the receiver to get into court would be a fair rental; I am now leasing sheep at one pound and a half per head and fifteen lambs per hundred; I agreed to keep the old stock good; leases vary from one pound to one and a half pounds of wool and from ten to eighteen lambs; I know of 3,000 sheep being leased to Barton & Lowrie for one year at the rate of 35c. per head each.

MARSHALL—What is the habit of the Mormon people in reference to tithing? Do they turn over their poorest sheep?

CHRISTIANSEN—Yes.

MARSHALL—They do?

CHRISTIANSEN (with emphasis)—Yes, sir!

MARSHALL—That's all.

CHARLES DANZIE.

Am acquainted with the church sheep, so-called. I have seen about 4,000 of them at Chalk Creek. They were a very poor lot of sheep, and I thought they would shear about four pounds per head. I should say they were worth from \$1.25 to \$1.35. I have known better sheep sold for \$1 per head. This was last fall. Sheep are usually moved to the winter ranges in October. A fair rental value for such sheep as I saw would be 20 cents, the lessee to make the old stock good. It costs as much to outfit for one year as for three.

To Marshall—I have some sheep leased, for which I get two pounds of wool and fifteen lambs. I wouldn't lease at all to a man who was not responsible. I have ninety-nine tithing sheep in my herd that I have turned in for tithing, but still retain possession. Toponce had an order for them, but I was so far away he could not get at them, and they turned in some others

instead. I pay two pounds of wool per head, and ten lambs per hundred, W. G. YOUNG.

I was employed by a stock company to inspect some church sheep on the east range. I reported to the stock company and advised that they pay not over \$1.50 per head. I would not have paid over 15 cents or 20 cents per head for such sheep as I saw. It cost \$3 to take care of a herd of sheep now when three years ago it cost \$1. The market was depressed in 1888. Last year it was about all one could do to pay their rent and save themselves—many even failed to do that.

WILLIAM HARKER.

Reside at Taylorville; I was the first white male child born in this Territory. I had charge of some of the church sheep that were turned over to the receiver at Hilliard, Wyoming. As a rule, the people do not turn in their best sheep for tithing. I should think that 20 cents per head for one year would be a fair price. I leased from the church for two pounds of wool, and fifteen lambs per hundred, and found that I was lacking when I came to make the number good. Pickard offered me some of the sheep, last fall, at my own price, but I would not take them and be responsible.

JOSEPH HARKER.

A fair rental value of sheep of the same grade as those mentioned would be from 15 cents to 20 cents per head. I have lost 1,200 sheep out of 2,000 within the year.

DANIEL SIMPER.

was the next one called. Under the circumstances named I would not lease the sheep at any price.

J. H. WOOLCOTT.

was subpoenaed by the prosecution, but not put upon the stand; was employed by the receiver to collect some of the church sheep; they were of an inferior quality, consisting mostly of widows, orphans and cripples; I don't think they were worth \$1.25 per head; I collected sheep in Morgan, Summit and other counties; I reported to the receiver, who told me to gather the sheep as rapidly as thorough search would admit of; 20 cents per head would be a fair rental value for such sheep as I gathered.

To Marshall—I first started to search for church property, as special agent for the receiver, on March 11th; I started out to search for sheep on the 11th of September; I did not search for sheep except when I had an order. I took whatever they gave to me and alleged to be church sheep; I did not get an order of the sheep; they were marked, but the marks varied considerably. My knowledge of the value of the church sheep is based upon a comparison with those I saw elsewhere. I also went to Tooele and San Juan Counties.

The inventory of the sheep, as furnished by the church, showing the amount of sheep and who held them, was then offered in evidence and admitted. It showed orders for 30,158.

ALFRED THOMPSON.

Was employed by the receiver to gather in some sheep and cattle in the southern part of the Territory; I should say they would be worth about \$1.25 a head; the cattle were to be turned in at \$18 per head; I refused to give over \$10 per head; for that reason we did not receive them.

To Marshall—The 2-year-olds and 3-year-olds had been taken out.

B. A. BOWMAN.

Am somewhat familiar with the sheep industry; I went out to collect sheep for the receiver; I got 5,739; I think 20 cents per head was ample rental.

Adjourned until 10 a.m. to-day.

TOURISTS.

whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c. and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

BED COMFORTS.

cheap at Dinwoodey's.

Best and cheapest. Elite Restaurant, opp. Walker House. Day and night.

164 S. Main Street.

Just received, a new line of colored and black surah silks, which we offer at 75 cents, worth \$1.10. Call and see them.

F. AUBACH & BAO.

Choiceest and Fresh Meat

Always on hand at the Wasatch Meat Market, Haslam Bros. Our number is 22 W. First South. Give us a call.

164 S. Main Street.

People's Equitable Co-op.

No. 1 Roll-r Flour, \$2.55 per 100 pounds. Full Cream Cheese, two pound for 35 cents.

The "Petite"

Photograph, \$1.50 per dozen, at Fox & Symons.

People's Equitable Co-op.

11 pounds Granulated Sugar, \$1.22 bars best Laundry Soap, for \$1.

164 S. Main Street.

Get your plumbing done by J. W. Farrell, No. 137 Main Street. Telephone 300.

Fox Chamber Suits go to S. R. MARKS & Co., Opposite Temple Block.

People's Equitable Co-op.

Men's California U. Shirts, \$1.25.

Easy Chairs and Rockers at bedrock price.

S. R. MARKS & Co.

Silk Curtains, Chamois Curtains, Madras Curtains.

Come and see them at Dinwoodey's.

164 S. Main Street.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Rock Springs, Red Canyon, Weber and Pleasant Valley. Order now from Union Pacific Co. C. E. WATLAND, Agent, Office, cor. Main and 2nd South.

164 S. Main Street.

## THE CALICO BALL.

The Social Event of the Season To-Morrow Evening.

The social event of the season occurs to-morrow evening—the occasion being the Charity Calico ball at the Grand Opera House for the benefit of St. Mark's Hospital. Preparations for the event have been going on for weeks past and everything is now in readiness. Among the many, and probably ahead of all other attractions, will be the dancing of the minuet by twelve young couple well known in social circles. The costumes will be something gorgeous, and the graceful movements of the dancers will be worth witnessing. Excellent music will be furnished, and an elegant supper spread. The tickets have been placed at \$3. The executive committee consists of Bishop Leonard, Rev. N. F. Putnam, Dr. Hamilton, R. C. Chambers, George Y. Wallace, Mrs. G. Y. Wallace, Mrs. Edmund Wilkes, Mrs. T. E. Jones, Mrs. R. Mackintosh, Mrs. J. Glendinning, Mrs. R. C. Chambers, Mrs. Hamilton.

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarrh, try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.

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THE INAUGURATION.

Sears & Little will, "inaugurate" a boom in the sale of paints, varnishes, lubricating and paint oils, brushes, plate and window glass, and painters' supplies. We lead the Territory in these lines. Three car loads of glass, two of dry paints, one of oils and one of putty just arrived. More to follow. Our stock is complete for the spring trade. We expect our old friends and invite new ones to come and see us. Quality tip-top, prices rock bottom.

SEARS & LITTLE.

33 W. First South Street, City.

Hats! Spring Styles! Hats!

Youman's celebrated New York Hats and Christy's English Hats specially imported for us at Noble, Wood & Co., 129 Main Street.

THE HATTERS OF UTAH.

ALL THE NEW COLORS IN GENTS' NECKWEAR.

just arrived by express. Don't forget to look at the show window of THE WALKER BROS. Co.

People's Equitable Co-op, 68 and 70 First South Street.

Home-made Linsey, 25 cents per yard. Hose, 25 cents. Three pound cans Tomatoes, and Corn, 15 cents.

164 S. Main Street.